

ENGLAND HAVEN FOR U. S. TOURISTS

But Safety Is Uncertain There, as Great Britain May Be Involved.

FEARED THAT MANY WILL BE STRANDED

Some Will Spend Vacations at English Resorts—Continent Closed to Tourists.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, August 1.—There were more Americans in London and other parts of England this week than during almost any other period of the summer, as a direct result of the possibility of a European war, which has caused an exodus from the Continent to England. But even though they have come here there are many whose sailings homeward are not scheduled until weeks hence. They are anxious to return now, believing that sooner or later England will be drawn into the war, with a consequent abandonment of the Continent. The last few days practically all Americans bound for the Continent went on business. The American Embassy has been swamped by requests for passports, which are necessary in order to get anywhere in the present state of affairs. A great majority of the Americans who have recently come from



GEORGE F. BAKER.

America have decided to remain here. English watering places, as well as resorts in Scotland and Wales, will be heavily patronized.

Increasing the national collections and securing for the galleries and museums greater opportunities of purchasing pictures and other works of art are questions which will be prominently before the committee. At the present time the National Gallery has only \$25,000 a year for the purchase of pictures, and in this connection it is expected there will be taken up a proposal for a much larger sum. Matters relating to art are constantly coming to the attention of the government departments, and these would properly be the subject of attention of the committee. The administration of the South Kensington Museum and School of Art, which are under the Board of Education, has recently been the subject of inquiry of a departmental committee, whereas with a Parliamentary arts committee the latter body would take care of such problems. Questions of great public interest, such as the decoration of parks and the erection of public buildings or monuments, would likewise be passed on by this body. At the present time such problems come before numerous departments, such as the Office of Works and the London County Council. The proper care of such edifices, too, would then be easily managed. The proposed committee would consist of a Minister of Art having a seat in the House, who would be an appointive officer, and eighteen paid members as a standing committee, with the permanent secretary of ministry as chairman. The committee would embrace architects, painters, sculptors, designers, an antiquary, and representatives of music, literature and the drama, together with representatives of the Office of Works, the Local Government Board, the Board of Education, the Board of Trade (exhibitions branch) and the Treasury.

Among Americans who have arrived from the Continent are Mr. and Mrs. F. Moon, Mr. and Mrs. George Kirk, Leonard W. Thomas, Frank Lazarus, Charles W. Ogden, Mrs. A. L. Martin, Miss Julia Darling, Mr. and Mrs. E. Flagg and Miss Helen Gwyness, all of New York.

'FURIES' DISOBEY ORDERS

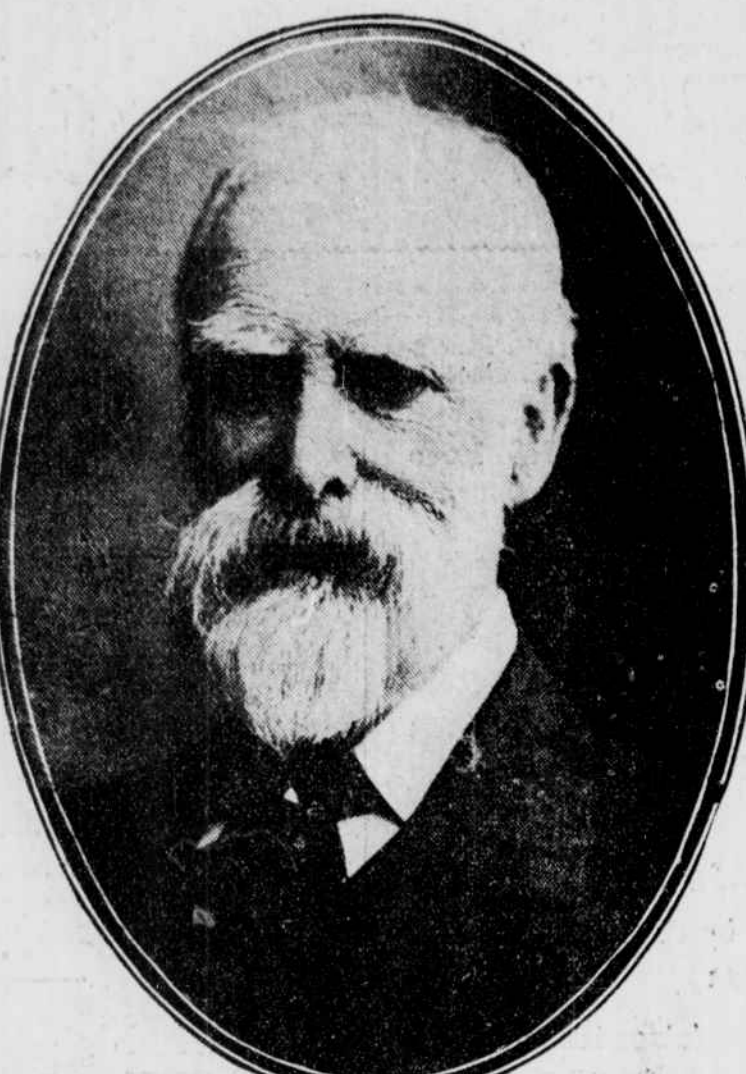
Dynamite Lisburn Cathedral, Despite War Time Truce.

Belfast, Ireland, Aug. 1.—Militant suffragettes today disobeyed the order issued by the Women's Social and Political Union requesting members to refrain from militant acts during the international crisis, and made an attempt to destroy the ancient cathedral at Lisburn, which contains a monument to Lieutenant Dobbs, R. N., who was killed in an engagement against Admiral John Paul Jones's ship. The women placed a quantity of dynamite beneath a window of the chancel. The thick wall resisted the explosion, but a rare stained glass window was shattered and a large quantity of masonry damaged.

Dutch Have Eugenic Bureau.

London, July 25.—While eugenics is still a matter of academic discussion among some progressive nations, the practical minded Dutch are putting it to a test. E. B. Masse, British Consul General to the Netherlands, in his report states that the committee for the study of public hygiene opened an office at The Hague last year, where a medical man attends daily to cases of eugenics, and gives advice to persons of both sexes intending to marry. The object is twofold, to prevent the union of the unfit and to check race suicide.

VISCOUNT BRYCE.



The former ambassador has accepted an invitation to join a committee interested in a British Ministry of Art.

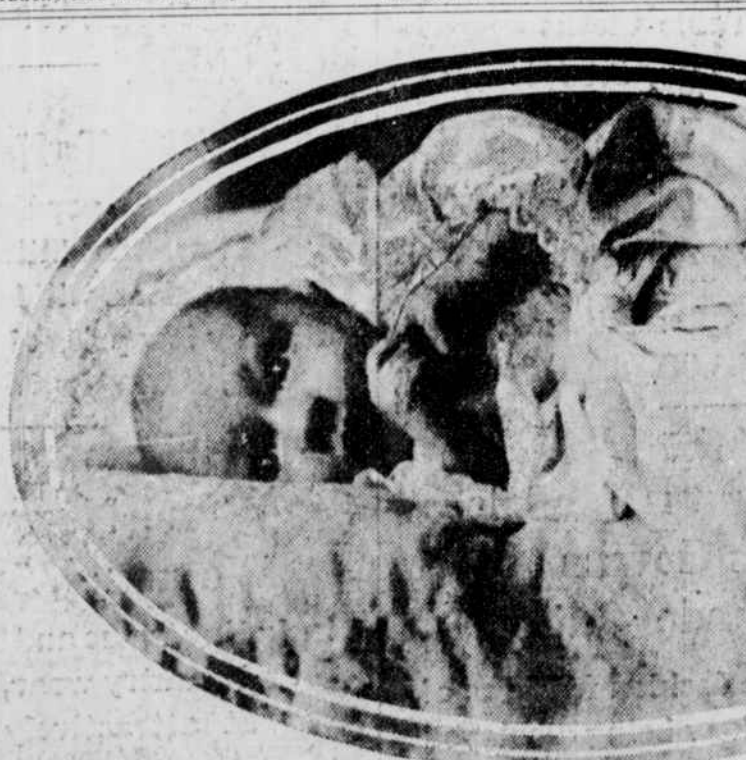
ENGLISH PROPOSE MINISTRY OF ART ALBION'S FOES IN MOTION PICTURES

Widespread Interest Taken by Prominent Men in New Project. Englishmen to Learn Lessons of Patriotism Through Reels.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.] London, July 25.—Widespread interest in a proposed ministry of art has followed in the wake of the formation of a Parliamentary Fine Arts Committee, and men of all parties in both houses have given the movement their support. Among those who have accepted the invitation to join the committee are Viscount Bryce, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Sir George Agnew, Lord Henry Bentinck, A. A. Allen, Sir Edward F. Coates, Stephen Gwynn, Sir Alfred Mond, Almeric Paget, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Herbert Raphael, Philip Snowden, Edward Wood, C. A. Montague Barlow.

Among the chief functions of such a ministry would be to advise on all aesthetic matters of public interest and legislation affecting the same, the coordination and management of the national galleries and museums throughout the kingdom and the stimulation and encouragement of modern national art. Increasing the national collections and securing for the galleries and museums greater opportunities of purchasing pictures and other works of art are questions which will be prominently before the committee. At the present time the National Gallery has only \$25,000 a year for the purchase of pictures, and in this connection it is expected there will be taken up a proposal for a much larger sum.

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NEW ENGLISH PRINCE WITH A LONG NAME.

Duke Ernst-August-Georg-Wilhelm-Christian-Ludwig-Franz-Josef-Nicholaus of Brunswick is the only son and heir of the reigning Duke of Brunswick and of the Kaiser's daughter, on whom King George has been pleased to confer the style and attribute of "Highness," with the titular dignity of "Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

LONDON CALM AS WAR APPROACHES

No Riotous Enthusiasm Appears, but Patriotism Is There.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS SAY FAREWELLS

King and Queen Do Not Go to Goodwood and Cowes—Social Functions Off.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Aug. 1.—This has been an unprecedented week end for London, the war situation causing abandonment of the usual exodus of royalty, officials and business men. Ordinarily this period, just previous to the Bank Holiday, is a scene of many excursions to the country and to the Continent. But now there is a vast curtailment all around on account of the war situation, with trips to the Continent and elsewhere held in abeyance by thousands. The King and Queen did not attend the Goodwood race meeting, as has been the custom for generations, and they will not go to the yacht races at Cowes.

The wild scenes in Paris and Berlin were not duplicated here this week, but there was no lack of patriotism. War was the only topic of conversation in clubs, hotel lobbies and in the streets. The steady exodus of soldiers and sailors leaves no doubt as to the determination of Great Britain. The railroads stations are scenes of pathetic partings of relatives and officers and men. Hurdled summoned to join their regiments, officers quickly disappear from clubs, weddings and other social gatherings. Kitchens and other reason, where were performed hurriedly and unostentatiously, with bridegrooms hastening to join their regiments.

While patriotism has not taken the form it later will, a demonstration of the feeling is shown in the crowds that assemble about Parliament and other government buildings. All places where news tickers are located are the centre of animated groups. With the closing of the London Stock Exchange, the discussion of the war has changed themselves up to the discussion of war. Throgmorton st. is thronged daily by news vendors, who are reading a harvest. Police leave of absence was cancelled today, causing a great surprise among 21,000 policemen. One reason, given was: "In view of the situation at home and elsewhere we feel that we are not justified in relieving London in wholesale fashion of men for the moment."

FIND PREHISTORIC BONES

London Excavations Reveal Relics of Pleistocene Period.

London, July 25.—The authorities at the South Kensington Museum of Natural History have determined that the fossil bones of a lion's leg and of a thirty-five feet below the surface of Fleet st., belong to the Pleistocene period. These prehistoric relics were found within thirty yards of the spot where the skull of a woolly rhinoceros, where the skull of the extinct rhinoceros, and the extinct great ox and horse were found several years ago. It is common enough to find Roman relics when excavating in the centre of London, but fossils of the Pleistocene age are so rare as to be of striking interest to geologists. F. E. Beddard, F. R. S., answers the question as to how these animals made their way into the British Isles. "During the period of the earth's history which saw these great beasts grazing on the plains of Northern Europe and Asia," he said, "England was not divorced from the Continent, and the Thames flowed on to join the Rhine."

PRINCES ENJOY THRILLS

King's Sons Do "Stunts" at Amusement Park.

London, July 25.—The Prince of Wales and Prince Henry recently experienced all the thrills of the modern amusement park. "During the week," said the Prince of Wales, "the second was with regard to religious subjects, and the third had to do with indecency in the relationship of the sexes. The tendency to the bilious, said Mr. Olivier, was to put what were called 'nerve thrillers' in the most conspicuous places. In regard to the religious films, he had seen an imaginary representation of Dante's 'Inferno,' and this was advertised by the 'Gee Whizz,' shot the chutes, rode the scenic railway and took a joy ride at 'Crazy Curran's Motorhome.'"



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LOWER DEATH RATE IN EUROPE'S WAR

Needle Bullets and Sanitation Will Save Many Lives.

DR. MAYO DISCUSSES WAR'S MEDICAL SIDE

Elected President of Clinical Congress—Skeptical About Radium.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Aug. 1.—Whatever the magnitude of the European war may be, it is the opinion of Dr. Charles H. Mayo, who is here for the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, that the death rate will be far less than in some wars of the past. This will be so because typhoid and bad water are no longer the cause of many deaths, medical sanitary progress in these things having been great. Deaths will be fewer, too, because of the use of the high power rifle and the needle pointed bullets, which go clear through a man, making clean wounds which are easy to care for. If a soldier is hit in a vital spot death is quick and more certain and without



DR. CHARLES H. MAYO.

the suffering caused by the old style round nose bullets.

Speaking about war mortality, Dr. Mayo said to-day: "As was shown in the Russo-Japanese war, typhoid can be successfully combated. Anti-typhoid vaccine and modern methods of surgery and sanitation also greatly aid in the reduction of mortality. The high power bullets go with such velocity that they become cleaned before perforating the body, thus reducing the chances of infection. Wounds nowadays are not like those caused by the old-fashioned bullets, which made unclean wounds."

Dr. Mayo delivered a lecture during the Clinical Congress. In speaking of the work of the congress he declared that it was of great importance to American doctors because of the special facilities afforded by London hospitals as well as because Great Britain stands so high in surgery. America, he said, had no particular school of surgery as has England, but profited by the work of all schools. Referring to hospitals, Dr. Mayo said: "In England, as in other European countries, there is national support for hospitals, for it is understood there that a disabled person is a loss to the state, but in America there is no national support for hospitals. America has not realized fully as yet the economic benefits of properly caring for disabled persons, but it will not be long before America will do so."

Dismissing radium, Dr. Mayo asserted that a better idea is being gained about it, but this is not harmful, as so much emphasis being laid upon it will attract attention and investigation, with the result, as with other things, that if it is unable to stand the test it will fall through. The following officers were elected by the congress: Dr. Charles H. Mayo, Rochester, Minn., president; Dr. Herbert Bruce, Toronto, first vice-president; Dr. Robert L. Dickinson, Brooklyn, second vice-president; Dr. Frank H. Martin, general secretary, and Dr. Albert D. Ballou, general manager. American surgeons crowded all the theatres of London hospitals during the week. On one day alone they witnessed one hundred operations by leading English surgeons. The meeting is considered one of the most successful ever held. A resolution was adopted thanking the surgeons of London for the reception accorded the visitors.

LONG WAIST LINE NOT NATURAL BUT ACQUIRED

English Woman Doctor Tells Why Women and Men Wear Corsets.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.] London, July 25.—Fear of what is known as "the middle-aged spread" is responsible nowadays for much corset wearing by both sexes, according to a statement made by Dr. Jane Walker, of Harley st., in speaking of the "long waist line" when fashions of the day are much in mind. Because of the corset, she said, the middle-aged woman is unable to see his boots quite as much as a woman would. "Referring to the long waist line," she said, "such a line does not naturally exist. Small children haven't it. It is only acquired by the wearing of the corset. A properly constructed corset is needed in order to give the dress and figure a neat, trim appearance. The tendency to secrete a sue was a wrong state of things, she thought, though how to prevent it was not quite certain."

From the reports of old hunters, amid the countless herds of game which roam the South African plains in almost constant association with the quagga, we know the quagga or wildebeest was present. The white-tailed quagga, distinguished from the brindled species, is now apparently as extinct in a truly wild state as is the quagga. Here are fine specimens of both the quagga and the brindled quagga. Close by a collection of hartebeests, heads and skins, including a beautiful bush hartebeest, an animal which also has practically vanished from its original haunts. There are three bongos in the collection, representatives of both the Eastern and Western types, and a fawn. The bongo was probably first shot by a white man only some six or seven

AHMED SHAH KAJAR, THE 17-YEAR-OLD RULER OF PERSIA.



TINIEST REPUBLIC A CENTURY OLD

Maresnet, on Border of Belgium, Has Vast Territory of 1,400 Acres.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.] Brussels, July 25.—It may be worth while recording that the Republic of Maresnet, also called Kelmis and Altenberg, celebrates this summer the centenary of its independence. This small neutral state lying on the borders of Belgium and Prussia, between Verviers and Aix-la-Chapelle, has an area of nearly 1,400 acres and a population of 3,500, and it is under the protection of the two states between which it is wedged.

The community formerly belonged to Austria, but was later annexed by France, which developed disputes between Napoleon I and the Prussian government as to which state it really belonged. At the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the little district was simply forgotten and so it happens to be today an independent republic. Prussia and Belgium could for a long time reach no agreement about its possession, for they grugged each other the rather rich cadmium mine which then existed in that region. To-day, however, the mine is extinct, and the peace and tranquillity of the Republic of Maresnet is no longer disturbed by the bordering states. The natives speak both French and German, and are Catholics.

The republic has an administration of its own, composed of a burgo-master and a council of ten members. The burgo-master is both a Prussian and Belgian subject, and the inhabitants decide individually whether they will perform military service for Prussia or for Belgium, also whether they will accept the jurisdiction of Belgian or Prussian courts. In criminal cases the Code Napoleon governs.

WONDERS OF NATURAL HISTORY SHOWN IN MUSEUM AT TRING

Hon. Walter Rothschild's Collection, Finest Private One in the World, Contains Thousands of Rare Specimens, Many of Species Now Extinct.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.] London, July 25.—What is considered the finest private natural history collection in the world is that of the Hon. Walter Rothschild, at Tring. Last year a new building for the accommodation of the collection was completed, since then the whole museum has become adequately and spaciouly housed.

The portion which is open to the public four days a week comprises a finely mounted type collection of some two thousand mammals, three thousand birds, several hundred of reptiles, amphibians and fishes, besides a quantity of fossils, drawings and other matters. These exhibits, splendid as they are, form but a small part of the treasures. In the scientific collections, which are not indiscriminately open, there are some 215,000 birds and over a million insects, and a large collection of plants, these being the department in which Dr. Rothschild is especially devoted and in which he has made the largest contribution to our knowledge.

Entering the museum, the visitor is attracted by the cases containing the members of the horse family, with the kiang, the Somali ass and the Central Asian Przewalski's horse, which not improbably is the ancestor of our domestic horse, a pair of which have been bred here at Tring. With these is a splendid collection of zebras, including the mountain zebra, now almost extinct as a wild species, and a type of the handsomely marked Rothschild's zebra, and most precious of all, one of the twelve or more perfect specimens of the quagga now in existence.

From the reports of old hunters, amid the countless herds of game which roam the South African plains in almost constant association with the quagga, we know the quagga or wildebeest was present. The white-tailed quagga, distinguished from the brindled species, is now apparently as extinct in a truly wild state as is the quagga. Here are fine specimens of both the quagga and the brindled quagga. Close by a collection of hartebeests, heads and skins, including a beautiful bush hartebeest, an animal which also has practically vanished from its original haunts. There are three bongos in the collection, representatives of both the Eastern and Western types, and a fawn. The bongo was probably first shot by a white man only some six or seven

months ago, and the fact that it lives in almost impenetrable forest makes it extremely hard to obtain. The bagging of a bongo was one of the chief triumphs of Mr. Roosevelt's African expedition. There is also the blebok, the story of whose disappearance is one of the tragedies of Africa. Gordon Cumming says that one of the most wonderful things that he saw in his sporting career was the vision of the plain "one purple mass of graceful blebok as far as my eyes could strain." Except in preservation, the blebok is hardly ever found to-day. Among the horns in the Rothschild collection are some wonderful trophies. There are two pair of spreading antlers of the Irish elk hanging beside a series of ancient Continental red deer horns of size and weight such as no red deer ever carries in these days. Some Asiatic buffalo horns of superb quality, and an especially wonderful pair of the straight-horned form of Assam, of prodigious spread, are seen. Added to these many things are musk oxen and giraffes, numerous antelopes, large and small, and deer, and ducks, and sheep, goats and down to a delightful little albino roe deer.

These are only the horned and hoofed animals. The other families of the mammals are almost as fully represented. There are cases of monkeys, baboons and great apes, with various species of chimpanzees and some gorilla, the largest of them a terrifying brute that stood 5 feet 10 inches when alive, with great cavernous chest and colossal shoulders. Among the large cats, beside a fine Siberian tiger skin and a jaguar, and a grandly colored dark-maned lion which has a history, having been one of the casualties in the South African war, wherein it was shot by British troops. The most interesting is a gigantic elephant seal, some twenty-three feet in length, which in life must have weighed about four tons. A unique part of the collection is that of the pangolians, or scaly anteaters, containing representatives of the different races, African and Asiatic, mounted in characteristic attitudes, and it was not until the animals were studied in life here at Tring that some of these attitudes and many of the habits of the strange beasts were known.

YOUNG SHAH TAKES OATH IN SPLENDOR

Pledge to Constitution Brief, but Ceremonials Lasted All Day.

ANCIENT CROWN TOO HEAVY FOR A BOY

So He Laid It Aside for a Jewelled Hat Made of Astrakhan.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.] London, July 25.—The new boy Shah of Persia, Ahmed Shah Kajar, seven-year-old, who took the oath to support the constitution and was crowned Shah of Persia on Tuesday, July 21, had a strenuous day, according to dispatches received here. The ceremony of taking the oath consumed but a bare five minutes, but the whole process of going through the formalities incident to becoming a Shah occupied almost an entire day.

The youthful Shah left his palace in the Ark, or old citadel, at 9:30 o'clock in the morning to go in state procession to the old Baharistan Palace, in the Parliament House, to take the oath to support the constitution, and it was not until nearly 7 o'clock that he held his last audience of the day in the Peacock Hall, where the foreign envoys and the regent came to take official leave of his majesty. In the state procession to take the coronation oath the Shah rode in a glass coach drawn by eight horses and guarded by the commandants of the gendarmes and two Bakhtiari chiefs, two field marshals and the governor of the city. An escort of police, Bakhtiari, gendarmes and Cossacks led the procession, and the royal coach was followed by others containing the Vallahad, or heir apparent, four princes of the royal house, the Premier and the ministers of state. The regent preceded the procession to the Parliament House by a quarter of an hour. The houses along the route were gayly decorated, but the streets were carefully guarded by soldiers and police.

SLUM BABIES GAIN DISEASE IMMUNITY

Thrive on Conditions and Diet That Would Kill the Ordinary Child.

London, July 25.—Gutter babies are immune to ordinary diseases and thrive under conditions that would be death to other children, said Dr. Thomas, health officer of the Finsbury district, in his annual report, just published. Dr. Thomas works in the most congested of the London boroughs, where 6,000 families live and sleep in 6,000 rooms.

"Some of these babies," he says, "as soon as even before they are able to crawl, are placed on the sidewalks early in the day, to be watched or nursed by a girl of four or five years. They are true gutter children. Sometimes the immature nurse falls asleep, wearied by her task, and the baby crawls to the other side of the road, heedless of traffic. Both are filthy and gutter-stained. But they seem to live. In fact, the stock from which they have sprung rises superior to the ordinary diseases of childhood." Among the cases reported are these: A baby four months old was given a piece of raw fat and bacon to chew, because the grandmother said bacon was good for babies and canaries. The baby was dosed with stout and anised by the mother as a cure for colic. Another baby of nine weeks was fed chiefly on weak tea.

Dr. Thomas complains of the "Sairey Gamps," who act as nurses and midwives in the district, undoing the work of the doctors in many cases. He says their arrogance is equalled only by their ignorance.

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